The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN — JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, on any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1877.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA.
O. W. SARTWELL — S. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
In small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS — O. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, convenient to depot. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SASSE.

Rain.

Thick and fast the raindrops fall—
  Fast the clouds are flying;
O'er the earth a misty pall
  Hides the day that's dying.

Counting moments as they fly,
  Tolling hours that perish,
Beats the clock—as mournfully
  Fades the hopes we cherish.

I remember, I remember;
  As a spell comes o'er me,
Such a night one sad September
  Fancy brings before me.

In a twilight hour like this
  One I loved was dying;
Angels from the land of bliss,
  To her bed were flying.

And the clock the moments beating,
  And the raindrops falling,
Mingled with low sounds of greeting
  To our lost one calling.

Those who gathered round her bed
  Heard the earnest voices,
Yet they knew not what they said,
  Mourning for their losses.

One, whose tears fall fast like rain,
  From the window gazing,
Through the drops upon the pane,
  At the candles blazing,

Lighting many a peaceful home
  O'er the distant river;
Must he lay her in the tomb—
  In the darkness leave her?

Since, on such a night as this,
  When 'tis dark and stormy,
Sad and tearful memories
  Come like dreams before me.

—S. D. Kemel.

FIVE AND A HALF—PATCHED.

I am a bachelor, an old bachelor; at least that's what my nieces—pretty, saucy, clever, lovable girls—call me; and no doubt they're right, though I can't go so far as to agree with them when they declare a man owning to five-and-forty years and a dozen white hairs "decidedly venerable" and "fearfully gray."

However, an old bachelor I am dubbed, and I must confess, if to acquire that distinction one is obliged to be made much of by lovely women and charming maidens, as I am, I have no serious objection to the title.

In the first place, my home is a home in every sense of the word, although without a mother, or even a mother-in-law.

I occupy, and have occupied for the past year, a suite of remarkably pleasant rooms, the front windows looking on a city park, and the back on a garden made delightful by two fine old peach trees, a heavy grapevine, and a sweet smelling wistaria. The latter has climbed to my windows, and twining in and out of the slats of the shutters, effectually prevents my closing them, but gives me in recompense great fragrant bunches of purple flowers.

These cheerful rooms are part and parcel of Mrs. Midget's boarding house. No, I am wrong. Mrs. Midget—Mr. Midget was lost at sea five years ago—does not keep a boarding house, but takes a few select boarders, of whom she is pleased to intimate she considers me the selectest.

Wonderfully comfortable the "few select" find it in Mrs. Midget's shady, old-fashioned, neatly kept, three-story brick house.

"Everything like wax," my eldest sister says when she comes to visit me, which is about once in four weeks—a day or two after my magazines have arrived.

"And the landlady," I invariably reply, "isn't she awful cunning?—so demure in her ways and speech for such a wee thing, and so pretty, with her bright blue eyes and yellow hair!"

But Maria, I can't divine why, pretends not to hear me, or else repeats, with scornful emphasis: "Awful cunning!"

The fact is, I'm so much among my kinswomen that I often find myself, when I wish to be particularly emphatic, borrowing their queer adjectives and peculiar forms of expression.

"Indeed, uncle," said Charley to me the other day—named for me, Charlotte (Charles, as near as they could get at it)—"you're beginning to talk like a girl—and at your time of life too!" And I didn't feel at all insulted; for if all girls talk as well as my nieces, I consider Charley's remark rather a compliment than otherwise.

Mrs. Midget knows how to furnish a table, too: all sorts of little delicacies and unexpected tidbits, stews and hashes above reproach, bread and pies marvels of culinary skill, and tea and coffee—well, really coffee and tea.

As for Mrs. Midget herself, she's such a bit of a woman that I feel like laughing outright every time I look at her, perched on a pile of music-books placed on a chair—the chair itself taller than any of the "few selects"—at the head of the dining table. Indeed, only the other day, when she asked, in a solemn manner, fixing her blue eyes on my face, and lifting a large soup ladle in her mite of a hand, if I would have some soup, I did burst out laughing, she looked so very like a little girl playing dinner with her mother's dinner set.

The miniature woman laid down the ladle and gazed at me in surprise.

"Mrs. Midget, I beg your pardon," said I; "I suddenly thought of a man I saw at the circus."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Midget, and returned to the soup.

* * * * * * * *

I'm a romantic old fellow—there, you see how naturally I fall in my "fe-tee" way—love poetry, music, flowers (Mrs. Midget always has a posy ready for me in summertime, which she pins into my button-hole with her own fair hands; and I assure you it's not at all unpleasant to have her standing on the tip of her toes to reach it, with her small round head just touching my chin), and the fair sex.

Yes, old bachelor as I am, I love, and always have loved, the fair sex; and I really think it is because I love them so well I still remain unmarried. I never could make up my mind that one of all those I admired was prettier, brighter, and sweeter than the others, and as I wanted the sweetest, prettiest, and brightest, I have been in a dilemma all my life. But I've always meant to, and my intention is stronger than ever since the day I picked up a little patched glove in Broadway in front of Stewart's.

I feel convinced that the owner of that glove is the wife for me. I wear it next my heart. Silly? Not a bit of it. No single man could help wearing a glove like that near his heart.

Five and a half, a pretty mouse color; every finger will filled out, scarcely a crease in them—she must be plump; a faint smell of rose (as a general thing, with the exception of honest cologne, I detest perfumes, but if I can endure any, it is rose, calling to mind, as it does, bees, butterflies, flowers, and all that sort of thing), and the cunningest patch in the palm of the hand.

Now I'd never seen a patch in a glove before, so it struck me as something odd, and I examined it critically. The manner in which that patch was sewed in told me the wearer of the glove was neat and methodical; the fine silken stitches used in sewing that patch in, that she was dainty; the fact that the color of the patch exactly matched that of the glove, that she was constant, true to one shade.

Then I imagined her personal appearance: soft brown eyes, chestnut hair, slight but plump figure, feet to correspond with her hands—decidedly graceful and altogether very attractive.

"I'll wager she sings, plays, and dances well," I said to myself, in conclusion; "is not rich, or she would not patch her glove, or poor, or she would not wear 'kids.'"

I must find her!

All very well to say, but how to find her? A "personal," if it met her soft brown eyes, would frighten so modest a little creature, and she would be likely to hide herself instead of allowing herself to be found.

Shall I show my treasure to my nieces, and ask if they can give me any clew to the original possessor?

Pshaw! the teasing things would make no end of fun of me.

By Jove! where have my wits been? I'll see what Mrs. Midget says about it. She's by far the most sensible woman of my acquaintance, and very sympathetic, and is at this moment sitting alone in the dining room in a low rocking-chair, with a giant work-basket by her side and a heap of stockings in her lap.

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"There, my dear Mrs. Midget, is the glove. You will see at once that it is all my fancy painted it;" and I placed it in the landlady's little hand.

Over went the big work-basket on the floor, as Mrs. Midget, throwing herself back in a paroxysm of laughter, came near going over too, her absurdly small feet kicking wildly in the air for a moment, until I had restored the rocking-chair to its equilibrium.

"Shall I pick up the things, Mrs. Midget?" said I, as soon as she ceased laughing, rather put out, to tell the truth, by her strange conduct, so unlike the sympathy I had expected.

"Yes—no—if you please—I don't care," stammered Mrs. Midget, in a voice very different from her every-day one, and with the loveliest rose-color in her cheeks. As I thought so I detected the fragrance of rose apparently emanating from a spool of thread I held in my hand, and remembered the glove.

"Did you drop the glove, Mrs. Midget?" asked I, seriously.

"No," replied she, opening a wee hand, and showing it, crumpled into a little heap. "Take it, and oh! please, say no more about it. It's too—too—too ridiculous!" and off she went again.

"Mrs. Midget," said I, "what are you laughing at?"

"I suddenly thought of a man I saw at the circus," said she, with a saucy look I had never seen before in her blue eyes.

"I'm convinced you know the owner of the glove," said I. "It's an old maid whom nature has sought to compensate for lack of other charms by giving her a perfect hand, or a grandmother who still wears five and a half, though her complexion has fled and hair departed. You know—I'm sure of it; and though you completely shatter my beautiful dream, you must tell me." And in my excitement I—quite unintentionally—put my arm around her slender waist.

"Well, if I must, I must," said Mrs. Midget. "Prepare for a fearful blow. The glove is mine!"

Mrs. Midget has ceased to be a widow, and I am no longer a bachelor.

INSANE.—The mother of little Mabel Young, who was killed in the belfry of the Warren avenue Baptist church, in Boston, has lost her reason, and is the inmate of a private insane asylum.

A DIAMOND KING.

A French Chemist Makes a Wonderful Discovery—Diamond-Plated Quartz—A Sad Event.

While it is known that every piece of charcoal as big as one's head contains a diamond as pure as any that ever saw light in Golconda, science and chemistry have both expended years of labor and fortunes in money to secure the separation, but in vain. It remained, of course, for a Frenchman, when he found that the diamond "would not out" of the charcoal, to do something almost as wonderful. He has constructed a diamond that puzzles the dealer in precious gems to tell from the real thing. The *modus operandi* of the skillful chemist, says a Paris correspondent, is of course a secret, yet enough is known to make it certain that diamond dealers with large stocks, and millionaires whose wealth consists in old family stones, are trembling.

M. Le Duc, the Parisian chemist, who has grown famous in a day, has devoted years of study to his object. I am told that he devoted nine years of time and two hundred thousand francs of his wife's fortune to the charcoal diamond business, but like hundreds of others just as foolish, he gave that up in disgust. Securing a famous quartz from Switzerland, by a process of his own he hardened this, until of itself it would nearly cut glass and would not show a scratch on its surface. Then he constructed a battery similar to that used by the copper and nickel plate workers, and with the aid of diamond dust and bits wasted in cutting diamonds, he diamond-plated the quartz, just as the type manufacturer copper-plates his metal, or the harness manufacturer nickel-plates his iron. With this difference, and in this, of course, lies M. Le Duc's secret, the quartz absorbs the coating so that it is impossible for the connoisseur even to tell where the quartz begins or the diamond ends.

The chemist upon his first success took a valuable diamond and one of his manufactured articles to a well known broker in valuables, and his quartz diamond was decided the most valuable of the two. When told of the real state of affairs, the broker would not believe it, and declared that nothing on earth would make him believe that the quartz was not a diamond of pure water.

In the midst of the success which has crowned M. Le Duc's efforts comes an affliction terrible in itself. His wife, the daughter of a Paris merchant of good family, has been deeply interested in the result of her husband's labors. She has devoted all her fortune to aiding him, and the excitement under which she has labored has been a strain upon her system that her constitution was not able to withstand. As soon as the announcement of the success of the quartz diamond became known, the poor woman burst into laughter, followed by a violent fit of hysterics, and the next day she was a raving maniac. Her violence was so great that it was absolutely necessary to send her to a madhouse.

"Gilt-Edged" Butter.

There are at least two dairymen and buttermakers in the neighborhood of Philadelphia who always sell their butter at one dollar a pound, and cannot supply all who desire to be their customers. One of these attributes his success to three points, good food for the cows, uniform temperature of fifty-eight degrees in the milk-room, and neatness, cleanliness and dainty nicety at every step from the moment the milk is obtained until the dollar is paid for the pound of butter. He feeds his cows often, and not much at a time, on clover and early-mown meadow hay, which he cuts fine, moistens and mixes with corn-meal and wheaten shorts. Pastures and meadows are kept quite free from weeds. The milk-room is kept at a temperature of fifty-eight degrees by flowing spring water. "As good butter can be made without water as with, but the milk and cream must be kept at all times a little below sixty degrees." The other important point—cleanliness—he secures by keeping the milk-house free from all unpleasant surroundings, allowing no milk to sour upon the floor of the room or to decompose in the crevices of the milk-pans, churns or other utensils. The above is descriptive of the care with which the costliest Philadelphia butter is made, but the ordinary article sold in our markets at half the price is not much inferior in quality, thanks to the tidy housewives in Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Centennial Battalion.

The Paducah (Ky.) *Herald* prints a notice which reads: "All the ex-Confederate soldiers in the district are earnestly requested to meet at Mayfield—each man bringing with him two days' rations. We learn that it is decided that they will go into camp at Mayfield and make preparations for organizing a battalion, to be officered by Crosland, Cobb, Randle, and others, for the purpose of attending in a body the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. Let every old soldier attend, and a good time will certainly be the result. The object of the gathering is non-political in its character, and is intended simply as re-union of old comrades, for the purpose of renewing and strengthening the bonds of friendship formed during the terrible days of the war."

The Year's Wheat Crop.

Mr. James Caird, who is supposed to be a great authority of agricultural questions, has just published some interesting calculations as to the wheat crop of Great Britain. He shows that the fall in the prices of wheat last year was followed by a reduction of 800,000 acres in the breadth of wheat, or nearly one-tenth of the total wheat crop in the United Kingdom, and that there has generally in other countries been a diminished area of wheat. This year the harvest in England has been three weeks later than last year, and its introduction to the market a whole month later; and Mr. Caird calculates that allowing for the surplus from last year, little more than eleven months' consumption will now have to be provided for until the next harvest comes around. This is 22,000,000 quarters altogether, half of which our country has at home, and the rest must be got from abroad. From Russia and Germany a liberal supply may be expected. There is also a good stock to be drawn upon in France, and the farmers are holding back for higher prices. Mr. Caird says that the chief apprehension is in regard to the supply from the United States and Canada. "From that source during the past three years we have annually received between six and seven million quarters, or considerably more than half our total imports. Should this fail, in any material degree, we might be pinched. About one million quarters of the old crop are reported to be available for export at the principal points of accumulation in the Eastern States, on the eve of the present harvest. In California the crop of this year is reported to be short, and is not expected to afford more than another million quarters for export." He adds that he has private advices from Chicago to the effect that the yield will be twenty-five per cent. short of last year, and even a loss of a bushel an acre, on such an immense breadth of wheat would be a serious thing.

How they Live.

The lively San Francisco *News-Letter* gives a satisfactory explanation of that reason why the business men of the stirring city break down so early. It says: The every-day life of the successful or struggling merchant of San Francisco shows him to be a slave to his business. He rises at six o'clock, in haste swallows a breakfast of the most unsubstantial food—"time is too precious," he urges, "to waste over the slow mastication of solids!" The morning paper is devoured, the market reports scanned. When he holds a stock of goods that are shrinking, his nerves act in instant sympathy. Should the reports indicate a rapid rise in the price of the article which marks the heaviest showing on his stock ledger, then the expansion of nerves is so rapid that the thought of breakfast, family, home vanishes like the airiest dream; nothing is worth talking about, and no thought worthy of a comparison, unless it leads to the climax of securing the highest margins on the increased asset. At that problem he figures all day, each new development adding a cipher at the right end. Night comes, and with a sigh of regret the office is left. Home once more, the plans for the next day are evolved, the lapses of the past recalled and severely commented upon. Into the visions of the night the turmoil is carried. This without a break is a dog's life, led by enterprising merchants. Social pleasure is not sought by him, when forced by the claims of business friendships to entertain guests, or to respond to urgent invitations. It is merely a change of scene without variety; the enjoyment of the social home is measured by the compensation it returns for business favors or the opportunity offered to make common cause in a mutually advantageous bargain.

A Word About Autumn.

A writer happily hits off this particular season of the year: All the day and all the night is full of peace. The fever of the earth is gone, and we are no longer driven to dreamy indolence as the only resource from combustion or liquefaction. We may shut the windows now, with no hum of the industry outside to irritate or distract us. The evening of comfortable study has come back, with no self-immolated moths to tease us, or to fry themselves in the lamp or to be pressed out of all shape and comeliness in the shut folio, the fair pages of which they disfigure. Only a little while ago we had no evenings—now there are three or four hours for the books and the stars before bed-time. There are even now signs of a general housing; the wasp crawls feebly up and down the pane, with all his fiery pluck gone out of him; the cricket sings in the new quarters which he has found somewhere in the room; the great, ugly, moribund insects cling to the wall, and the beetles and the butterflies have passed into the seasonable stage of their metempsychosis.

THE SUN.—It is now said that the sun is a partial luminary. In a recent discussion, Dr. Balfour Stewart said that it was not only lopsided, but one region affected the magnetism and meteorology of the earth differently from the other. He also denied that it had a solid nucleus. Even the dark portions at the bottom of the spots, he said, might be composed of matter carried down from above.

Items of Interest.

An advertisement ran thus: Two tens want washing.

All goats love tobacco; but all creatures that love tobacco are not goats.

The Lake Superior mines since 1856 have yielded nearly 7,000,000 tons of iron.

It is said there is all the difference in the world between the north and south poles.

Here must have been a strange sight: He rode to town, and drove twelve cows on horseback.

Why don't Sweden have to send abroad for cattle? Because she keeps her Stock-holm.

Feebleness, either in plants or animals, invites parasitic disease, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

Thirty-five tribes contribute stock and specimens of industry to the Indian exposition at Muskogee, I. T.

Parisians are introducing the Oriental fashion of stuffing furniture with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with agreeable perfume.

It costs fifty dollars to slap a Cleveland man on the mouth. That's a good deal of money, but there's also a good deal of mouth.

A spendthrift says that he has lived beyond his means so long that now he hasn't the means to live, and yet he means to live somehow.

When a man goes to a quilting party about teatime and sits down on a ball of wicking with a long darning-needle in it, he will think of more things connected with darning in a minute than he can mention in two hours.

An honest reputation is within the reach of all men; they obtain it by social virtues and by doing their duty. This kind of reputation, it is true, is neither brilliant nor startling, but it is often the most useful for happiness.

There is no better tonic than cheerfulness. The man who sings at his work is generally set down as honest, contented, and happy. Twig the gentle mosquito, whose song is heard most while your blood is being diligently and maliciously sucked.

A lady leaving one of the summer resort hotels, was charged for an entire china toilet set, only one piece of which she had broken. She paid the bill, and, pleading the excuse of having forgotten something, returned to the room and broke each and every article of the set for which she had paid.

On the subject of matrimony a French philosopher advises: Fathers and mothers, if you should choose to take the trouble to see through your future sons-in-law, just look out of the window at them as they ring the door bell. Daughters needn't look; maidens in love have but one eye, and most of the time not even that.

A five-year-old son of a Waterbury (Conn.) deacon amuses himself by imitating a train of cars with his mouth and shuffling his feet. While indulging in this pastime, one Sunday, he was told that it was wrong to do so on the Sabbath. "Oh, but this is the milk train," was his rejoinder, that being the only train through the town on that day.

One of the remarkable men of the Alabama constitutional convention is Col. Bethea. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his life. It was his first and last. The case involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended upon his success. He won; his fee was $60,000 and with this he gracefully retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since litigation began.

A Subterranean River.

Some very interesting and really surprising discoveries have been made recently concerning the peculiarities of the region on Long Island, known as Hempstead plains. Those who are at all well informed concerning the level lands of Long Island, know that, aside from their varying soil and sand, the source of their always plentiful water supply has been involved in mystery, some claiming that the water found was simply a leaching from the surrounding sea, and others that, as elsewhere common, it came from springs having their source like other springs in other lands. But even the best informed remained unsatisfied and inquisitive in regard to it, and even distinguished geologists felt that a full and satisfactory explanation of the conditions known to exist was beyond their power. This mystery, it may here be said, grew until a demand for its explanation was common among geologists at home and abroad from the time when General John A. Dix made known the fact that even the seemingly unfruitful sands of the levels far to the eastward of Hempstead plains, showed, under the most careful analysis made by distinguished agricultural chemists, precisely the same ingredients and in the same proportions as the black and wonderfully fertile soil of the Western prairies. It is now claimed, and not without a show of authority, "that it is caused simply by a subterranean river—a sheet of water flowing southward continually, with a descent of eight feet to the mile. Its motion is retarded, to be sure, by the gravel; but it is nevertheless moving and as unceasing as the flow of the Hudson or of the Mississippi rivers."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
of Erie county.

For Prothonotary,
C. K. SARTWELL, of Smethport boro'
For Sheriff
C. S. KING, of Liberty
For District Attorney
P. FORD, of Smethport boro'.
For Commissioners.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Smethport boro'.
BENJAMIN BUNKER, of Otto.
For Auditors.
O. D. COLEMAN, of Wetmore.
M. W. FISHER of Bradford.
For Coroner,
ENOS PARSONS, of Bradford

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ED. OF THE MINER—Please announce my name as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

OF MCKEAN COUNTY,

subject to the decision of the voters of said county.
J. W. SMITH.

Smethport, Sept 7 1875

Republican Meetings.

Meetings will be held for the discussion of the political issues of the present campaign at the following dates and places during the coming week

Monday evening, at the School House, at Kinney's Corners, Annin Township.

Tuesday evening, at the School House in Ceres.

Wednesday evening, at the School House in Eldred.

Messrs. C. Cornforth, W. J. Milliken, and S. W. Smith will address the meetings.

All are invited to attend.

By order Co. Com

WE do not believe that private enterprise has gone forward in any direction faster than the normal developments of the country requires. * * * Eight years of Congressional blundering are now having their due effect.—Reporter.

It matters little what the editor of the *Reporter* "believes", whether he does or does not believe what every sane man knows to be a fact, or what his opinion may be upon a subject to which he has not given fifteen minutes' consecutive thought. In the above statement he simply adopts a prevailing Democratic device of putting the responsibility of all the ills that flesh is heir to upon the Republican party. The Republican party is about as much responsible for the hard times as it is for the ravages of the potato bug and grasshoppers. If any party is to blame it is none other than the Democratic. The southern wing of that party got up a rebellion about fourteen years ago, and, with the aid of their northern Democratic friends, managed to resist the whole power of the Government for four years, before they were whipped into submission. When the war broke upon us there was an instant demand for all kinds of commodities. The ordinary supply was not sufficient. To meet it furnaces, forges factories and mills sprang up all over the land. The Government became a purchaser in the market for everything that the different industries produced, for coal, iron, lumber, provisions and clothing. The regular and uniform demands of the country not only had to be met, but the abnormal and extraordinary ones caused by the rebellion. Prices went up and wages went up. For several years everything was lovely. Work was plenty, markets were active, and of course money was plenty. The war closed. The government ceased to be a purchaser. Yet the mills, furnaces, factories and mines went right on producing their commodities. Soon the market was overstocked. The supply exceeded the demand. Production had to be stopped, and thousands of men were thrown out of employment. In the face of these well known facts in the case Democratic political wiseacres go on to tell what they don't believe about business being overdone, and what terrible calamities the Republican party has brought upon the country by putting down a Democratic rebellion.

If John R. Chadwick is an honest man politically, and we leave it to the intelligent observer to judge, the rank and file of McKean Democracy are to be forced by their leaders to vote for their bitterest political enemy, to carry out the plans of [illegible] & Co.

OHIO.

CARRY THE NEWS TO PERSHING.

Rag Money Repudiated.

DEMOCRACY DISHEARTENED,

OHIO 10,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

IOWA 40,000 REPUBLICAN.

NEBRASKA DITTO.

Elections were held in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska Tuesday. The full returns have not yet been received, but sufficient to assure us of a glorious victory for Republicanism, hard money and national honesty over Democracy, soft money and national repudiation and dishonesty, by majorities of thousands. The whole strength of the Democratic party has been expended in the Ohio canvass, and they have been routed, foot, horse and dragoon. In nearly every county and city there were large Republican gains, showing that the whole people were aroused, and determined to set their stamp of condemnation upon all Democratic dishonest theories of finance. Iowa and Nebraska closed up the lines with old time Republican majorities. Pennsylvania must next fall in line for Republicanism, honesty and reform.

JUDGING from occasional remarks that we hear dropped, and becoming more frequent each day, we have reason to believe that many of our intelligent and self respecting Irish Democratic friends are beginning to realize that they have been cats paws to rake McKean Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, without any recognition by the party, long enough. We referred to this fact immediately after the Democratic convention, and the only reply our remarks have so far elicited from Democratic sources is in the way of sneers about the editor of the MINER being an enemy of the Irish race, which being as silly as it was untrue proved that we touched a tender spot in the pachydermatous carcass of democracy. A great bluster is attempted over the fact that Patrick Cotter was nominated for District Attorney, and Owen Mullin for Auditor, as if this was a wonderful concession to the Irish element of the party. Neither are offices of any value pecuniarily. The auditorship generally goes a begging for aspirants, and as there was no one else in the party who could be prevailed upon to accept the District Attorneyship, it was given to Cotter, at his earnest solicitation.

The intelligent Irish cannot be deluded by any such flimsy excuses. They well know that the Irish element of the Democratic party in this county has constituted its main strength for years, and without it the party would be in a hopeless minority. They also know that the leaders of the Democratic party have never consented, when there was the least hope of success, to place in nomination for a profitable office a representative Irishman. These are facts that cannot be explained away, or covered up by abuse of the MINER or its editor. If our sensible and thinking Irish citizens are willing to be cajoled and duped before election by their Democratic task-masters, and laughed at afterward, it is their funeral, not ours. But we have a better opinion of some of them than to think they are such willing slaves.

OUR friendly assurance to John R. Chadwick that we should be happy to support him if he received the Republican nomination was in reply to his statement to us that he had been asked by both Democrats and Republicans to allow his name to be used. Now we will give him a bran new hat—a better one than he has worn since our acquaintance with him—if he will give us the names of five Republicans of prominence in the party who *asked* him to let his name go in the Republican Convention, accompanied with reasonable proof of the truth of his assertion.

WHO WILL BE BENEFITTED.

Democratic demagogues throughout the country are taking advantage of the necessities of the times and preaching the advantage of inflation and cheap money to the poor man. No doctrine could be more false. If inflation is to have any effect it is to "make the rich richer and the poor poorer." The only debtors who are, as a class, to be benefited by cheap money are those who have invested in heavy speculations, and have to pay their debts or go into bankruptcy, and the holders of questionable railroad bonds and speculative stocks, some of which are now offering in the market at five cents on the dollar, upon which they can no longer borrow, and which they bought at speculative prices. These people want legal tenders so reduced that people will be willing to exchange them even for Tom Scott's bonds and Jay Cooke railroad stocks, and B. F. Allen's checks. The real creditors of the country are the laborers and producers, to whom the world is, of necessity, always in debt.

He [the editor of the MINER] has repeatedly declared that he knew Mr. Chadwick to be an independent Republican, and yet he assured him almost in the words of our correspondent: "I should be happy to place your name at the head of our ticket as a straight Republican"—Reporter.

The managers of the Democratic Convention knew that Mr. Chadwick called himself an independent Republican, and he told them that he would accept the nomination only as an independent Republican, yet they not only assured him that they would be happy to place his name at the head of their ticket, but nominated him, and the *Reporter* has his name under the head of regular Democratic nominations. All of which must be a pleasant dose for the honest Democratic voter.

A VERY striking proof that the republican party and press of the country are substantially united in favor of hard money and good faith is the fact that the one inflationist republican paper, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, is driven to printing the speeches of democratic orators to keep up its rag money fire. It lays before its republican (!) readers the speeches of Dan Voorhees, the Indiana copperhead, with complimentary puffs for him in its editorial columns. The *Inter-Ocean* can find no comfort in its folly from republican leaders.—*Buffalo Express.*

WE have always entertained personally feelings of warm friendship toward John R. Chadwick, a fact of which he is well aware. Is it therefore wonderful that we should have assured him of our support if he should receive the regular Republican nomination? "Democrat" and the *Reporter* have finally been driven to accept this as the sum and substance of our "solicitation" of his name as a candidate, and they are at perfect liberty to make the most of it.

THE Potter *Enterprise* exultingly quotes some complimentary words about Piolett from the Elmira *Gazette*, and says it is a "radical organ." It is a radical Democratic organ of the most venomous character, and the *Enterprise* man knows it, but was willing that his readers should think that the compliment for Piolett was from a Republican journal. This sort of political enterprise is shrewd, if not honest.

WHAT a complete farce and humbug is this vaunted Democratic "reform." Here is an instance Recorder Hackett, of New York, refused to turn out old clerks in his court and appoint men whose names were sent him by the Tammany committee. Therefore he was thrown over by Tammany, and a more pliable tool ordered to be nominated in his place. The "reform" *World* sanctions this slaughter of Hackett, as it stood by Tweed in the day of his adversity.

PERSHING voted against a bill to require corporations to pay their employees in money, instead of orders on stores, and one of the reasons Governor Hartranft gave for vetoing the charter of the Keystone Iron Company was that the charter gave no protection to the employees which would insure the payment of their wages. That's the difference between the two men.

The *Philadelphia Press* puts the following question: "What is the issue in Pennsylvania?" and answers it by saying, "Simply that of maintaining good Government." Nine years of Republican administration in the State have cut down the debt from $35,622,653 to $24,635,000. That is the kind of operation the people would like to see continued.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth" It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, M. N. POWELL, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the second day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person [excepting the Justices of the Peace] who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further by the first section of the act of March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows. One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election

SECTION 5 Electors shall in all cases except treason felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows

SEC 1 The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude

SEC 2 That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

AND WHEREAS The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March 1870, passed an act entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory district, city county, parish, township school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted. That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State, or the laws of any territory an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January 1874.

SEC 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of any overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, all law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the return made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the Court.

SEC 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has resided in the district in which he claims, to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has, if twenty two years or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state, when and where and by what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. * * *

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty one and under twenty-two years that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age, the same word is to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and of any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector

All Judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town or village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other Judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, lists of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder at such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever [illegible] officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same [illegible] in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceedings to hold such election.

Also section 3 of the act approved the 12th day of February 1874.

SEC. 3. In all elections hereafter, the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be exclusive evidence of the fact mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right on payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The Borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The township and Borough of Bradford at school house in Bradford village.

The township of Ceres at house of E J Barber.

The township of Corydon at school house near Thomas Conover's.

The township of Eldred at Eldred Hotel.

The township of Hamlin at school house near J. E. B. White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrisons.

The township of Keating at Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of N. Palmer

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Hardick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Dukes Centre

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for.

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts.

One person for Sheriff.

One person for District Attorney.

Two persons for Commissioners.

Two persons for Auditors.

One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Smethport this 5th day of October A D 1875, and in the ninety ninth year of the independence of the United States.

[L. S.] M. N. POWELL Sheriff.

THAT MAMMOTH STORE

OF

R. O. SMITH & CO. OLEAN, N. Y.

Is Now Full To Overflowing With All Seasonable Goods, At Lower Prices Than Ever Before Heard Of.

OLEAN, SEPT. 20, 1875

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

A Farm For Sale.

A good farm of about Fifty acres, thirty-five acres improved, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. It must be sold and good terms will be given.

Apply at the MINER office.

46—6w.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Miner Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 18, 1875.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabees, June 2, 1875.

SAW AND PLANING MILL.

I WISH to give notice through the columns of the MINER that I am prepared to

Plane & Match Lumber

in the most approved manner, at my SAW and PLANING MILL in Bob own (an adjunct of Smethport,) and am also prepared to

Saw Bills at Short Notice.

I only ask for a reasonable portion of the patronage of Potatoe and Marvin Creek Valleys

L. Rogers

Smethport, Sept. 9, 1875—tf.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

COAL.

AS AGENT for the McKEAN & BUFFALO COAL COMPANY, I am prepared to sell the different grades of

BUNKER HILL COAL

At Reduced Rates.

Frank King,

Smethport Station, McK. & B RR Oct. 7, 75.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Have you heard from Ohio?

— We'll take that little bet now, Al.

— Take time and go to Pattersons.

— The ground is covered with hoar-frost every morning, now-a-days.

— The new jail building grows like corn in the summer.

— J. P. Wendel expects to get into his new store next week.

— Look out for a new advertisement of Gunzberg's clothing store next week.

— Erick Pomeroy is to establish a new paper in Chicago in the interest of rag money.

— Tea merchants report that country people seem to be giving up tea drinking.

— The Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad was formerly opened to Jamestown last Saturday.

— Bro. Morris, of the *Ledger*, brags of eleven pair of twins in one township in Warren county.

— The Era of last week stated that a one-half interest in the Crocker well had been sold for $40,000.

—The asses who were so severe on the President for keeping horses, are now equally incensed because he has sold them off.

— The workmen on the new jail now commence work at 6.30 in the morning and quit at 5.30 at night.

— "Uncle" John King is with us again, with his "pleasant smile and cheerful yawp," "How do you like that tumery."

— A portion of the frame of Frank Wright's new hotel is up, and the balance of the work is being rapidly pushed.

—The latest additions to our language are the words "homeling" and "someling" as the equivalent of our native and carpet-bagger.

— A new Baptist church was dedicated in Humphrey on Wednesday. The church cost $3500. Rev. R D Hays, formerly of this place, is the pastor.

Pershing does not know whether to be an inflationist or a contractionist. So he parts his Christian name in the middle and calls it an even thing.

— The Democratic papers find fault with President Grant's allusion to paganism in his Des Moines speech. This is quite natural for heathens.

— Proposals are called for by the Smethport postmaster for carrying the mails from the postoffice to the McKean & Buffalo depot six or twelve times per week.

— Herman Cohn, the busy, indefatigable and irrepressible dealer in ready made clothing, has returned from a somewhat extended visit to New York.

— The oil market reports indicate that the unlooked-for production at Bradford has greatly unsettled both the home and foreign market. The New York Herald calls the Crocker well the great bugbear of the market.

— We have our opinion of that man, society, or association that will send out of the county to get a job of printing done when there are two or three newspaper and job printing offices in the county.

— A boy by the name of George Mattison went fooling around one of the smaller saws in Roger's saw and planing mill on Monday, and now carries his arm in a sling with a portion of his hand nearly severed from his body.

— On and after the 20th of this month, Messrs. Davis & James, of Kane, will sell all their goods strictly for cash and at reduced prices. They have a very large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries and Provisions, and will make it to the interest of their customers to trade with them on a cash basis,

— We have been asked by a prominent citizen to ventilate a little affair that occurred in this borough on Monday. If reports are true it certainly was not very creditable to the parties concerned, but we have concluded not to blacken our fingers by meddling with it.

— The Crossmire Cornet Band, of Kane, will give their first Annual Grand Ball at the Thomson House, in that place, next Thursday evening, the 21st inst. Music by the Italian Boys, assisted by Prof. Le Suer. A grand good time may be expected.

— Those gentlemen subscribers of ours who have received bills for subscription during the past week, will please bear in mind that they cannot possibly hate to receive them more than we hate the necessity of sending them. We want the money for our creditors, not for our own benefit.

— The reason why Jeff Davis keeps on the perpetual move has transpired in the fact that his life is pestered out of him by the receipt of little dresses, hoods, hoop-skirts, and other female attire, by mail, and scorching letters from old Union prisoners who had suffered at Libby and Andersonville.

— We are yet waiting to hear from John R. Chadwick an explicit statement whether or not he was foolish enough to construe our assurance of personal friendship, in a casual conversation, as a solicitation to accept the Republican nomination. He made "Democrat" believe that he was, but we have even now a better opinion of him than to believe it yet. Come, John, speak up: Have you become insane since your association with the Democracy or not?

Lost.

If anybody has recently picked up a quantity of trumpet-shaped platinum tubes between the store of A. B. Armstrong and Dr. Freeman's residence. I would be glad to reward him for returning the same. DR. E. G. BROWN.

Personal.

Dr. L. M Raub, the Dentist, will be in Smethport on Tuesday, the 26th inst., remaining one week. He can be seen at the Bennett House. He will also be in Port Allegany a few days on and after Nov. 2.

New Patterns.

Mrs. Reynolds & Stanley, dressmakers, have just returned with all the latest styles of Fall and Winter patterns, and are prepared to do all work entrusted to them neatly and promptly. 49

Republicans,

Democrats, and everybody, must turn out to the meetings advertised on our second page to be held in Annin, Ceres, and Eldred townships. The speakers are eminently qualified to state the issues of this campaign exactly as they are, and we look to our Republican friends in the several townships to see to it that these meetings are properly advertised and largely attended.

Now Ready For Inspection.

The largest stock of Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., that was ever brought into McKean county can now be seen at the clothing store of S. Gunzberg, opposite the Catholic church. These goods are bought for cash and at the closest bargains, and will be sold at the lowest of low rates. A specialty is made in overcoats, and it is astonishing for how little money a good overcoat can be bought. If you want a good bargain, call at Gunzberg's.

Thieving.

Last Wednesday night some thieving scoundrel stole from Mr. Geo. Barrett's barn a valuable harness, which he had bought new from the shop but a short time previous, and for which he paid $36. As soon as the loss was discovered he started in search of the thief. He followed him by a very circuitous route as far as Gowanda, N. Y., and there lost all clue of him. The fellow carried the harness on his back rolled up in a large oil cloth, made to look like a peddler's pack. It is believed by some to be the work of one of an organized band of thieves with members in every small town.

WANTED—Nobby and ornamental advertising cards to decorate the walls of the Smethport depot on McK. & B. R. R.
AGENT.

STOPPING A NEWSPAPER.—One of our exchanges has the following allegory, which we commend to the careful consideration of those gentlemen, who, the moment they see anything which displeases them in the columns of their local journal, rush to the printing office and cry out, "stop my paper." It is certainly a new song upon the old subject;

"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under influence of anger and self-sufficiency he kicked the earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolve and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and forthwith he sends to stop his paper. With great complacency he looks to see the crash, when he finds he only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injured no one but himself."

WHITE WAVE; or the last Tryst on the Seneca, with other poems. Hamilton & Butterworth, Coudersport, Pa., Publishers.

The above volume has been laid upon our table through the kindness of the publishers. It is a neatly printed and bound volume of about fifty pages, and typographically a very creditable production. We have only found time to spend a pleasant hour in the perusal of the prominent poem. White Wave is supposed to be the charming daughter of Panther Heart, a fierce and blood-thirsty savage, whose heart was "forty years" before embittered by the death of the early partner of his joys by coming in contact with a feather-tipped arrow sped by the hands of the leader of a hostile band. who, we were glad to read, suffered death at the hands of the outraged husband. White Wave, like all beautiful maidens savage and civilized, had a lover, with manly form, and "glorious" and "flashing" eyes. But she had another lover who had been discarded and was full of revenge. The story tells how he sought and found his revenge by sending an arrow to the heart of his more favored and hated rival, while in the arms of his sweetheart, and how the brave girl revenged her lovers death by killing his murderer, and how she joined him on the other shore by plunging headlong into Seneca Lake. The tale is prettily told, and to lovers of poetry must be a real addition to the poetical literature of the day.

The Pine Creek silver mine is located on Solomon's run, about twenty miles from Jersey Shore, on lands of John Durrell.

—Butter is composed of fat and a little albumen. When the temperature is raised the albumen acts as a ferment and decomposes the fat, converting it into acid butyric. This is soluble in water. No matter how rancid your butter, it may be made perfectly sweet by washing.

The hearts of employees in the upper Altoona shops are doubtless gladdened by the knowledge that an order has been issued for the erection of twenty-four additional locomotives for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In order to complete them at as early a date as possible additional workmen will be employed, and the hours of labor increased. Some of these engines will be for freight traffic, and others will be used as passenger locomotives.

Death of Sheriff Powell.

We stop the press this (Thursday) morning to announce another terrible visitation upon this borough and county in the sudden death of Sheriff M. N. Powell. He was apparently in perfect health up to within about an hour of the time of his death. He had been up to the Court House early in the morning, and when on his way home was taken with a severe pain in the stomach accompanied with dizziness, and was obliged to stop at Wright's Hotel. Feeling somewhat better after a short time, he started on home, but was suffering so intensely when he reached his residence that it was thought necessary to summon a physician. When the doctor (Freeman) arrived he gave him an emetic which immediately produced vomiting. The Sheriff then said he felt better and thought he was all right. He had hardly expressed his relief, when he fell forward from his chair upon the floor. He was immediately placed upon a sofa, and after breathing a few times, died!

Thus, suddenly and without warning, passed away a kind husband and father, a good citizen, a faithful officer, and an honorable man. We know of no man in the borough or county whose taking of so suddenly would cause more sorrow in a greater number of hearts. He had many friends and no enemies. He was a kind-hearted, large souled, sympathetic man, full of generous impulses, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of it. As Sheriff of McKean County during the past three years, he has proven a faithful, conscientious and painstaking officer, and though often entrusted with unpleasant duties he has transacted them in a spirit so kindly and generous, yet firm, as to merit the friendship and good will of all parties. No man can say that the law was made more rigorous in his hands, and no man can question the good faith and honor of his intentions.

He has only been a resident of our borough during his present term of office, which would have expired on the 1st of next January, yet during that time he had won a place in the kind regard and esteem of all our citizens that will now be sadly vacant. A deep shade of sadness rests upon our borough this bright morning. Each and all of us feel that in the death of Sheriff Powell we have lost a friend. Our heartfelt sympathies go out toward his heartbroken family. May the God of the widow and the fatherless, Who only is able to heal such wounds as theirs, comfort and bless them in this sad affliction.

Sheriff Powell was fifty years of age at the time of his death. The physicians as yet give no settled opinion as to the cause of his death, and will possibly need to hold a post mortem examination to arrive at a definite conclusion. The funeral services will be held on Sunday, at 10½ a. m.

As we write the above we are in the receipt of the following dispatch.

BRADFORD PA., Oct. 14, 1875.

EDITOR MINER:—Burgess Brennan called a meeting to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of Sheriff Powell. The meeting is now in session, Judge Ward presiding.
J. K. H.

— Gen. Kane visited Smethport yesterday on business connected with the Kane and Lafayette State Road as Commissioner, and we were pleased to accept an invitation to spend an hour in converse on men and things with him in his room last evening. The General, like all men of clear mind and inherited and cultivated instincts as to honesty both national and individual, is exceedingly gratified to hear that demagogueism and financial heresy has received so sharp a rebuke in Ohio, and confidently looks to Pennsylvania to administer its final seal of condemnation. It has been said that it is one of the most hopeful signs of the times and of the continued greatness and usefulness of the Republican party that while the dead weights of the party are "seeking after strange gods" and dropping out of sight, the better men are rising to the surface and assuming their proper place as leaders and advisers. And although there may be occasional radical differences as to internal policy, we are sure to find such men as General Thomas L. Kane on the right side when the issues are sharply defined between Republicanism, national honesty, true reform, and equal protection to every citizen as opposed to Democracy, national repudiation, sham reform and class prejudices.

— Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of New York are endowed with enough cheek to stock a Democratic daily newspaper. They have sent circulars to all the newspapers in the country offering a dollar's worth of pens for a three dollar local notice, and what is stranger yet, there are many professedly self-respecting publishers who accepted the impudent proposition.

— On Tuesday while Piolett, the democratic candidate for State Treasurer was riding on the Erie road he was robbed of his pocket-book by some light fingered fellow—probably a Democrat. Piolett would be a pretty thing to take charge of the money belonging to the State, when he can't even take care of his own small change.

OVIATT—KIMBALL.—At the residence of the brides father, on Sunday Oct. 10, 1875, by Rev. S. G. Morris, Mr. JOHN S. OVIATT and Miss HATTIE KIMBALL, all of Norwich township.

The printer was beautifully remembered, for which we tip our well worn beaver gracefully and gratefully.

Mifflin Thornbury, of east Bradford township, Chester county, threshed one hundred and twelve and a half dozen sheaves of Fultz wheat which yielded when cleared one hundred bushel—an average of one bushel to every thirteen and a half sheaves. The grains were large, plump, and in every way the wheat is of a model character.

—When a Fiji islander marries, the first thing he does upon beginning to keep house is to eat his mother-in-law. As a conservator of peace the process perhaps is effectual; and it is also valuable as a measure of economy when marketing is dear. The practice though is hardly defensible, even in savage life; but how much more inexcusable is the conduct of a civilized American like Colonel Piollet, who, because his education or his want of robust appetite induces him to refrain from eating his venerable relative, expresses his hatred of her by snatching her property from her.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE Massachusetts Republicans have framed their platform, named their standard bearers and organized for victory. Mr. Rice, the nominee for Governor, is a man in the vigor of life, who has the nerve and manly independence to do right under all circumstances, and whose past career is a sufficient guarantee that peculation and political corruption will not be tolerated in high or low places under his government.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* expertly whacks the nail on the head, thus: "An out and out 'reformer' is generally a man who wishes to be an in-and-in office-holder."

THERE is no royal jump back to specie payments. We have gone the downward road like sheep; like asses, with pendant ears. We must retrace the steps back to the starting point.—*Prof, Perry, Omaha.*

UNDER Democratic administration four hundred and fifty defaulting public officers were reported to the Legislature by one State Treasurer. Their defalcations amounted to half a million of dollars. Such is not the case now. There has not been a single defaulting State officer since 1861

S. R. Smith,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries,

At Hamlin Station,

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

SMETHPORT

GRADED SCHOOL.

Present Term will close

December 3, 1875.

The Winter Term Commences

Wed December 22, 1875

J. W. Kales, Principal.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, will sell the personal property of said bankrupts at public sale, on the premises of B. F. Robbins, in the township of Keating, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, October 16, 1875,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property, to wit:—Their interest in hemlock saw logs and timber, cut on land sold by Ault & Cornforth to B. F. Robbins; their interest in hemlock saw logs and timber, cut on land sold by Ault & Cornforth to G A Hyde; three woolen blankets; notes and book accounts against S G Southwick, L. L. Jones, G E Oviatt, Porter Ostrander, Wm. Pratt, Arch. Stevens, Thomas King, Irish, Wm. Irons, Nathan Cowan, Isaac Cowan, George Cowan, Wm. Burlew, Wm. Gifford, Brewster Freeman, Simon Steen, Hyman Otto, and others. I will also sell of C. Cornforth's personal property, one of said bankrupts, one gold watch and a quantity of books. Terms of sale—cash down.

O. E. HAVEN.
Assignee of Ault & Cornforth

Smethport, Sept. 23, 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

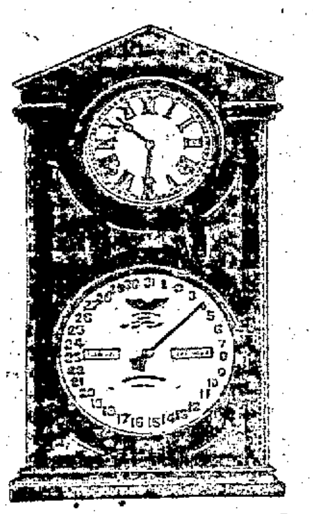
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand,

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, TOYS,

Also Agent for the



Ithaca Calendar Clock.

Latest Styles of PLATED JEWELRY

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES,

GENT'S SHIRT-STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, RINGS, &c

CHARMS of all Descriptions.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS,

KNIVES, FORKS, CASTORS, FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.

All of which will be sold at bottom prices for Cash

Repairing of all kinds done and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Orders taken for any watch made.

SMETHPORT. PA.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 20 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST. Buffalo, N. Y

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. P. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed castors
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters,
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones,
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books**

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y S. Gunzberg.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

[illegible]

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor. [illegible]

Smethport, April 2, 1875.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Household Helps.

CHOW CHOW.—Take six cucumbers just before they ripen, peel them, cut in strips, and remove the seed; four white onions, six good sized green tomatoes, and half a head of cabbage. Chop all fine, set them stand in salt water over night, then pour off the water and add vinegar and spices to suit the taste.

MORGAN'S LINIMENT.—The following is contributed by Peter Primble, who has tried it, and says it is good for sore throat, and good also for bruises and sprains in man or beast: One-half pint alcohol, one-half pint spirits turpentine, one-half ounce Canada balsam, one-half ounce oil of origanum, two ounces spirits of ammonia, one quarter ounce camphor gum, one-half pint beef's gall.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—The following recipe is given by an old gentleman of Charlottesville, Va., who states that he has often known it to be used in cases of diphtheria, and has never known it to fail in effecting a cure: Take a handful of alder root, a handful of dogwood root, a handful of the bark of persimmon root, boil with a pint of vinegar down to half a pint; then add a very little water, a small lump of alum, and a little honey. Let the patient use it frequently as a gargle.

PEACH PIE.—For those who cannot eat pastry and yet love pie, the following recipe is recommended: For crust, make dough with yeast powder and cream as for cream biscuit, roll thin for upper and under crusts, put between the crusts a thick layer of peaches peeled and quartered, bake in a quick oven, and eat with sugar and cream. Those who partake once of this pie will ask for more of the same sort. It is simple, perfectly wholesome, economical and easily prepared.

FOR WOUNDS.—The aching and stiffness caused by wounds can be almost entirely relieved by holding the wound over the smoke of burning sugar. One of our correspondents, who gives us this information, punctured his right leg with a large awl, and the limb became in consequence very painful and stiff, so that he walked with great difficulty. A tablespoonful or two of sugar poured on some live coals in a shovel and held under the wound so relieved him that the day after he could walk as well as ever. It is said that if a poultice of pounded peach leaves is placed upon a wound so soon as it is received, lockjaw need not be feared.

Why Small Farmers are Prosperous.

We have often had occasion to call attention to the fact that those we are accustomed to call "small farmers" are generally the most prosperous farmers in the South. They are not so because small farms and very limited operations are, in themselves, best, but because these farmers are working in harmony with their circumstances. They have accepted the situation, and put their own hands to the plow. Having small capital, and often very limited knowledge and skill, they go safely, as they see the way clearly before them. The large planter, on the contrary, often without any capital at all of his own, attempts on borrowed money (at fearfully high rates of interest) to conduct large operations, without closely counting the costs or the risks, and fails, as any sound minded man, not infatuated with cotton, would see that he must. This does not prove that small farms and small farming are necessarily most profitable, but that our operations, both as to method and to extent, must correspond with our capital and other circumstances.—*Rural Carolinian.*

Kindling Wood.

Now is the time for housewives to see to it that there is in store a plentiful supply of kindling wood under cover, so that the fall rains cannot reach it. Those who depend upon wood for fuel have little time enough, if they have not already attended to the matter, to prepare for the winter's cold so fast coming to us. Green and wet wood does not go nearly so far as dry in heating or cooking, and its capacity to use up one's patience is simply wonderful. A stick in time will save nine. "Sheltering fuel beneath a snowbank in winter, and under a thunder-cloud at other seasons of the year," is the worst of economy.

An Army of Tramps.

Says the New York *Sun*: It is estimated that there are now wandering in the Middle and New England States one hundred thousand tramps. By some, whose opportunities should enable them to form a correct judgment, this figure is regarded as an under-estimate. It is, however, almost impossible to be accurate. The vagabond habits of the class preclude close knowledge of their numbers, and it is preferable for the purposes of present consideration that error, if existing at all, should not be on the side of excess. Barely one hundred thousand homeless, penniless, half-starved vagrants are enough to awaken, in all human and intelligent minds, a feeling of intense commiseration. More than this, the gravest apprehensions concerning the influence upon the well-being of the more fortunate classes of society exercised by such an army of vagabonds, impelled by desperate necessity, may well be awakened. In the rural districts great anxiety already prevails, not alone from the actual dangers to person and property to be apprehended at this season from these sturdy mendicants, but from a fear that their numbers and depredations will increase greatly, as the requirements of their existence are increased by the severity of the autumn and winter. Overseers of the poor anticipate crowded almshouses; county officials look forward gloomily to thronged jails, overburdened courts, and enormously increased expenditures for the repression of crime; charitable people in private life resign themselves to the prospect of their liberality being taxed to the utmost for the mere preservation of the lives of their fellow creatures.

Milk and Its Adulteration.

About forty per cent. of the milk supply New York city comes by the Erie railway; more than a quarter by the New Haven road; an eighth by the Harlem; a tenth by the Hudson River and the New Jersey Midland. The farmers on these roads were glad to have their milk tested. The watering is rarely done at the farm. Just where it is done is, of course, one of the most difficult things to ascertain. If, for instance, it is performed on a ferryboat crossing the Hudson in the dim gray of the morning, the cans which hold water that is to be added have that water colored with enough milk to conceal the fraud at the time. But after the adulterated fluid has reached the stores and minor depots from which it is retailed, its condition is easily detected by means of the lactometer. The scale of this instrument runs from zero to 120. If plunged in pure water it sinks to zero; if put in first-rate milk at a temperature of sixty deg., it rises to 120; if such milk is mixed in equal parts with water, the lactometer floats at the half-way point, marking sixty. In a long series of trials on the farms where New York milk is produced, the officials of the health board rarely or never found a healthy cow, no matter how fed, whose milk when cooled to sixty deg. marked less than 100 with the lactometer. Carefully made trials show a remarkable uniformity among great numbers of cows. Of course the instrument only shows the density of the milk; if thickened with some foreign substance it might raise the lactometer to the standard height after watering; but the chemical examination of three hundred samples of city milk has failed to indicate that chalk or sheep's brains or anything else but water had been added.

Deathbed Repentance.

A remarkable instance of deathbed repentance has just occurred in Butler county, Ky. A man who was very ill, confident that his last hour was fast approaching, sent for a magistrate, and made a confession that in the year 1870 he had murdered a man named Charles Mitchell, on Green river. His story was that during the war he and Mitchell had robbed a man named Davenport in Warren county, and that in the division of the spoils Mitchell had taken more than his share. In revenge, the self-confessed murderer watched his victim for years with the purpose of killing him, and at last, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, he shot him through the heart. Mitchell when shot was standing on a barge, and his body fell into the river. It was never found, and though suspicions of foul play were entertained, there was no proof even of his death. The man who fired the fatal shot, having eased his conscience by confession, immediately began to get better, and now promises to regain his health entirely. In the meantime the officers of the law are preparing to arrest and prosecute him whenever he has recovered sufficiently to be safely removed from his bed.

Stanley in Africa.

Mr. Stanley is evidently pushing forward his work in Africa with characteristic vigor. He reached the shores of the Victoria N'yanza on the first of March last, and his letter announcing the fact is dated at Uchambi. This is undoubtedly Speke's Ukambi, and Stanley has, therefore, followed the route pursued by Speke in 1858. The journey from the coast, a distance of seven hundred and twenty miles, was made in one hundred and three days, which is very rapid progress in Africa. The circumnavigation of the Victoria lake has undoubtedly been already accomplished, and Mr. Stanley may very possibly be now engaged in exploring the Albert lake. The distance from one lake to the other is only about two hundred miles, and Stanley can make the whole journey through the dominions of the friendly M'tesa, King of Uganda. While in Uganda he will be but a short distance from Gordon's outposts, and the next news that we receive from him will probably come by way of Gondokoro and the Nile.

What General Taylor Said.

L. B. Mezmer, of Solano, Cal., in a speech at the Mexican veterans' banquet at San Francisco, said: "Holding the position of an interpreter on the staff of General Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, I was seated on my horse immediately near him when Captain Bragg dashed hurriedly up, saluted the general, and reported: 'General, I shall have to fall back with my battery or lose it.' Several of his guns had already been dismounted, a large portion of his horses killed, and about thirty of his men were prostrate on the heath. On receiving the report, General Taylor turned on his horse and surveyed the situation for a few seconds; he required no field glass, for the scene of the conflict was not far removed, and the reply was: 'Captain Bragg, is it better to lose a battery than a battle?' This was the interview on which was based the famous slang phrase: 'A little more grape, Captain Bragg,' that was never uttered by the general to whom it was imputed. Captain Bragg returned to his battery with renewed determination, and by the efforts of that officer and his command the tide of battle was turned, and the greatest victory of the war was won."

A Good Answer.

The conductor on the freight which reached Clinton, Ind., from the West at seven o'clock Wednesday evening, was so kind to an old lady when she got off the train at De Witt, and he rendered her so much assistance in getting her baggage to the depot, that a passenger asked him if "the old lady was his mother?"

"O, no," was the reply, "but she is somebody's mother." This is the conduct of a true gentleman, and is in strange contrast with that of the shoddy aristocracy which has grown up within the last few years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Fifteen hundred Ural Cossacks have been banished to the penal settlement of Turkestan by the Russian government, for having resisted the new military laws......Mr Barkley, ex-canal commissioner of New York, was arraigned before the superior court at Buffalo on charge of complicity in the canal frauds, and pleaded not guilty..... The English hop crop has been much damaged by recent rains.. Mrs. Schell, wife of the man who murdered the young lady near Bellefontaine, Ohio, was arrested, and testified before the coroner that her husband took Miss Laughlin and herself on the excursion to the woods for the express purpose of outraging and then murdering the girl, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she did not accompany him and keep silent respecting his intentions. She also testified to other crimes Schell had committed. That night, after the news had spread, an immense throng of excited men forced the jail and took Schell out and hung him. . By the burning of the Hamilton House, at Marshall, Mich., two gentlemen boarders and two servant girls were burned to death. Many persons were seriously injured by jumping from the windows . It is now considered certain that Messrs. Moody and Sankey will hold revival meetings during the winter in New York city in the building formerly occupied by Barnum's hippodrome and more recently by Gilmore as a musical garden.

A dispatch from San Diego says the revolution in Sonora, Mexico, was ended Aug. 23 by an engagement near Alta between the government troops and the revolutionists, in which the latter were defeated, losing about fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners. About five hundred were engaged on both sides. Martial law has been proclaimed until affairs are quieted..., A Mr. Hunter, of New Albany, Ind., murdered his divorced wife with a hammer, set the house on fire, and then cut his own throat ..... Thomas and Magdalen Stark, residing on Green island, near Troy, N. Y., took laudanum, intending to commit suicide. The woman only died, but the man says he will follow her at the first opportunity. He had been out of work for eighteen months, and both were despondent..... A riot took place in Toronto growing out of the religious troubles. A Catholic procession was attacked, and in the course of the fight many pistol shots were fired. Forty or fifty persons were injured, several quite seriously .... Great Britain has been visited by a storm of considerable violence and many vessels wrecked. The crew of one, numbering six men, were drowned... The Bonapartist conference at Arenenberg, Switzerland, concluded with the following result The prince imperial undertakes the exclusive direction of the imperialist policy, under the guidance of M. Rouher, and the Empress Eugenie will abdicate the regency.. The steamer Adler came in collision with the Swedish steamer Kong Oscar II., near Grimsby, England. The latter sunk, and fourteen persons on board were drowned. An excursion train returning from New York on a Sunday night ran into a passenger dummy in Philadelphia, killing two persons outright, fatally wounding six, and seriously wounding ten more ....The President has accepted the resignation of Secretary of Interior Delano..... Some of the Indians in consultation with the commissioners acted very suspiciously and were driven off by warriors of Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses. It is believed a general massacre was prevented by the trustfulness of this chief.

The storm which swept over Great Britain caused great damage, especially among shipping. At Manchester a large mill was completely prostrated by the gale, fortunately without loss of life. Many fatal casualties are reported from different parts of the island. The American ship Ellen Southard went ashore a short distance from Liverpool, and in attempting to rescue the crew a lifeboat was upset and thirteen persons drowned. . The reforms which the insurgents of Herzegovina will demand, if a conference should be arranged, consist of a limitation of taxation, the admission of the evidence of Christians by the tribunals, and the selection of the police force among the inhabitants...The Star Linseed Oil Company's works at New Brunswick, N. J., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $58,000 . The factories of the New Haven Web Company, at Centerville, near New Haven, Conn., was destroyed by fire, together with the needle works of Card & Morse, and the shear works of J. F. Henry, involving a loss of $100,000...... A telegram from Prussia says that Dean Szecensky has joined the Old Catholics and married. The Old Catholics were thus obliged to decide the question in regard to priests marrying, and decided it affirmatively. The government has resolved to protect Dean Szecensky in the enjoyment of his temporalities... . Carl Schurz addressed a large meeting in Cincinnati in opposition to inflation .. In consequence of a farmer named Wm Russell, of Roseville, Pa., marrying a young woman who was objectionable to his daughter, the young lady left her father's house and the same day was married to a young man named Hurst, to whom she had been engaged for years, but who was disliked by the father on account of a family feud. The young people, after their marriage, adjourned to the village hotel for a dinner with some friends, and while thus engaged were interrupted by Russell, who had just arrived with his bride. Russell abused Hurst, and finally snatching a knife from the table struck at him a number of times, cutting him severely in the shoulders and arms. Hurst finding himself driven into a corner drew a revolver and threatened the old man, which only infuriated him the more, and he continued his deadly lunges. Hurst then leveled his pistol and fired in self-defense, only to send the bullet crashing through the brain of his bride for three hours, as she stepped between the combatants, endeavoring to appease her father. Hurst was appalled, and kneeling beside her entreated her to speak to him. But when he saw that she was dead he quickly blew his own brains out, in a paroxysm of grief and horror.

A mail train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was rolled down an embankment by the spreading of the rails, and one man was killed and fifty persons injured, two fatally.... Considerable destruction of property was caused in Scotland and Ireland by the recent gale, which seems to have visited various parts of the globe. A portion of the city of Cork was inundated......The secretary of the treasury has given directions for the retirement of $304,584 of the outstanding legal tenders. Until further orders the outstanding legal tenders will be $373,841,124...... A man named Welch, at Knowlton, Quebec, attempted to murder his wife with an ax, when, seeing his son coming in, he turned and shot at him. The son then, in self-defense, shot his father dead. The lady is not expected to live ...... A civil rights suit has been brought in Philadelphia against the Mount Moriah Cemetery Association, for refusing to allow a colored man burial in the grounds ...... The Turkish authorities consider a conflict inevitable, if Montenegro and Servia continue to violate their neutrality .....Rev . Newman Hall has laid the crowning-stone of the Lincoln tower, in London. It will be remembered that Mr. Hall was in this country some years ago collecting money for the purpose of erecting this tower......A Mormon congregation of two hundred members are building a church in London, Canada....The New York State board of equalization fixes the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property of the entire State at $2,337,730,330, and that of New York city at $1,[illegible],531,080; making the city's share of the State tax $7,220,315 against $5,-732,530 for the rest of the State. The city officers have protested against such equalization.

The Massachusetts Republican State convention at Worcester nominated Alexander H. Rice for Governor, over Charles Francis Adams; H. G. Knight for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry B. Peirce for Secretary of State; Charles Endicott for State Treasurer; Julius L. Clark for Auditor; Charles R. Train for Attorney-General. The platform calls for civil service reform; indorses President Grant; "hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation"; disapproves of more than two Presidential terms; demands the speediest possible return to specie payment, and considers an irredeemable currency a national evil.

Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, better known as the "Irish Giant," was shot by his business partner in New York, and died two days afterward in great agony. The murderer gave himself up to the police .... As six platform cars, containing seventy laborers, were being pushed at a fair rate of speed by a locomotive on the Richmond, Drummond and Athabaska railroad, Canada, they struck some obstruction, throwing over two or three cars, killing eleven and wounding twenty-five others. It is thought the obstruction was purposely placed. ......An express train on the Hamilton and Dayton road was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, and three men stealing a ride on the sleeping car were killed .... . Richard Robinson, the murderer of Mrs. Dixon at Norwichtown, Conn., died in jail from the effects of poison taken after his arrest....The Jewish New Year festival was celebrated in all the synagogues throughout the country Sept. 30th. According to Hebrew reckoning that was the first day of the year 5636 .....The loss of human life on Matagorda bay, Texas, was 226, and of cattle in that vicinity, 75,000 head...... Advices from China state that in a heavy typhoon at Che-Foo, three European and many Chinese vessels were wrecked, and thirty lives were lost ... The latest returns from the foot and mouth disease in England show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected; in Gloucester, 12,009; in Warwickshire, 9,000; in Cumberland, 5,700, and in Westmoreland, 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase...... Capt. Dawkins, of the British ram Vanguard, which was run down in the channel by another ship of the squadron, has been censured and dismissed from the service.

A batteau containing Goddard Hoses, of Camden, N. J., William Randon, of Philadelphia, and a child four years of age, was run down by the sloop Henrietta, in the Delaware river. Mr. Randon and the child was drowned. Mr. Hoses clung to the anchor cable and thus saved himself. .. During the late gale a fishing boat was wrecked near St. Anne Des Monts, and her crew, named Laborge (two brothers), Wizabel (father and two sons), and Picaid, Fornier, and Coto, were drowned..... By an explosion of gas in the Anchor colliery, at Hockscherville, Pa., two men were killed and one severely injured. They had been ordered out of the mine by the fire-boss, but did not obey ... .Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his title in the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam at Rome, with imposing ceremonies .... An examination of the books of the Planters' National bank, at Louisville, Ky., reveals a defalcation of $165,-000, taken during the last five years by the late teller, Louis Rohm. It will be remembered that Rehm recently robbed the bank safe of $160,000, and endeavored to deceive the authorities by telling them that he had been taken from his bed at night by masked men and forced to open the bank..... A single-scull race between Frank Denmorch, of Pittsburgh, and John Podgraft, of Chicago, over a course of one and a half miles and repeat, was won by Denmarch in 19.38½, said to be the best time on record. The referee decided the match a draw on account of a foul.

A Walking Jewelry Shop.

A correspondent says: One of the California princes was casually strolling with his wife through Tiffany's jewelry establishment in New York. The wife called her husband's attention to a fine opal that was not yet set. It was taken out of the case, and the value—$7,000—was named as the price. It was purchased in London, and had belonged to Eugenie's collection. The lady said it would make a handsome brooch set with diamonds. His attention was attracted by something else, and she passed on. Her husband then conferred with the clerk as to the beauty of a necklace and earrings in addition to the brooch. The clerk was authorized to draw a design for an entire set of opals and diamonds. The design when submitted was accepted, and the wife received a surprise present from her husband of the finest set of opals and diamonds in the country. The cost was a mere trifle—$27,000. It was a slight addition to the collection she already possessed of a large set of diamonds which were too valuable for her to carry to Saratoga. She felt, however, no risk in wearing emeralds and diamonds, and excited the envy of those whose chief delight consists in the display of gems that cannot be rivaled. Her coral set cost a thousand dollars, and there were other sets as valuable. She is handsome, and her laces and emeralds were the astonishment of Congress Hall ballroom.

A Lynch Law Case.

The papers have printed an account of the hanging of a man named Schell, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, on suspicion of having murdered a young woman named Laughlin. His wife had accused him of the murder, recounting a story which, on its face, was improbable in the extreme; while Schell himself, with the halter around his neck, protested his innocence, and declared that his wife was in reality the murderer, having been actuated to the crime by jealousy. The Columbus *News* says that a microscopic examination of some hair found clutched in Miss Laughlin's hand shows that it was neither hers nor Schell's, but that it corresponds with Mrs. Schell's. If this is true, there can be little doubt that the unfortunate man's story was true, and that the murderous mob of "determined, honest citizens" were guilty of hanging an innocent man without judge or jury, or even a pretense of investigating the question of his guilt.

A big crop of oysters is set down for the New Jersey coast this year, four million bushels being the estimate.

A MANSION OF SILENCE.

The Terrible Life Within the Walls of the Albany Penitentiary.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* who visited the penitentiary at Albany, writes as follows: In the shoe shops—the manufacture of shoes, by contract, being the principal industry carried on here—we find about five hundred men at work. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty men are in each room, under the constant supervision of a vigilant keeper. They do not have task work, as in other prisons, but are expected to labor steadily about ten hours a day. Here we first begin to appreciate the working of the system. These men seem mere human machines, so thoroughly have they been subjected to discipline. Not one of them dares permit himself even a furtive glance at us as we pass. Their eyes are bent downward upon their work, their lips are closed, their hands are busy. Even when the pile of work on a convict's bench or table has been complete he does not venture to look up or ask for more, or glance about him. He must fold his arms before him on his bench and look downward in patient silence until the foreman or instructor sees fit to give him further employment. Whether he has five minutes or three hours to wait, he must not in that time occupy himself with aught else than his wretched self-communings. In the State prisons men who have no employment are permitted to beguile their leisure by reading, the fabrication of some little knick-knacks that they may sell to visitors, or in overwork for the contractors, for which they receive pay. In the penitentiary nothing of the kind is allowed. The prisoner must feel that during his incarceration here he has no right to himself.

The noon bell sounds. A long line of fifty or more convicts emerge from one of the shops and passes under charge of keepers along the smooth bitumen walks toward the door of the cell hall. They march at a slow pace, with locked step, in single file; each man's left hand against his breast, his right upon the shoulder of the one in front, all in silence. The file leader leans backward against the one behind him, that close contact may be communicated along the whole line, and he marks time with a heavy stamp of his left foot every time he puts it down. All the others must stamp when he does. This line, thus moving and so compacted, crawls along like an enormous centipede. At the door each convict in passing must turn his face toward a keeper stationed there, that he may be identified. One by one the sad, sullen, or expressionless faces pass out of the sunlight. One by one they are swallowed up in the gloomy cells, the iron doors clanking and the bolts shooting into place after each. They are locked up to feed.

Another and another of these ugly centipedes crawls out, exactly as this one has done, and like it falls to pieces at the cell doors, until all the convicts are supposed to be at dinner. They will have an hour in which to swallow that cheerless meal. Then the centipedes will reform and crawl back to the shops, in which silent labor will fill in the rest of the day until 4:30 P. M., when they will march to their cells again to wash and get supper.

One other industry is carried on here—caning and braiding chairs—but only one hundred men and women are employed in it. Although in this department the convicts are nearly all petty criminals, they are subjected to the same rigid discipline that prevails in the shoe shops, and the perfection of its enforcement may be understood when it is said that even the women do not dare talk or look up at visitors. One woman here, Kate Rush, is a curiosity. She belongs in Albany, and has served pretty nearly all the time during the last past twenty-five years in the penitentiary. She has not been convicted of any other offense than drunkenness, and is not at liberty more than two or three days at a time. Generally she is sent to the institution on six months' sentences, so that she manages to have two sprees every year.

Life on week days in the penitentiary is the same all the year round. On Sundays there is a little change. Then the female prisoners are first marched up to the chapel hall and stowed in the gallery, where they can neither see the male prisoners nor be seen by them. Afterward the centipedes form again and march up into the body of the hall. Each man goes to his place in silence, and a keeper's eye watches the movement of every one during the service. After the service, convicts may read in their cells, and happily the prison library is a very good one of about 2,500 volumes. Twice a week there is an evening school, under direction of the chaplain, for such of the prisoners as desire to attend, and have merited that privilege by their good conduct.

The women's cells are in another wing of the building, and some of them evince in their adornment a fair degree of taste. The inmates are, however, generally of a low class, and are in on short sentences, so that they probably lack that sense of fixed residence enjoyed by the female convicts at Sing Sing, and consequently care less about making their cells attractive.

There's nothing so wonderful about malleable glass that can be hammered. A friend of mine has a glass still unbroken, though he has kept punch-in-it at intervals for several years.

It takes but one trial to show the purity and merit of Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). For your own interest give it that one trial. All grocers keep it. *

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.—*Com.*

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.—*Com.*

Wonderful Paint.

All about painting should do as we have—inclose stamp, and have sent free the book "How Every Man can Paint," and select colors, with specimens of thirty brilliant colors, and full account of a preparation of old English lead and French zinc, ready mixed, in all colors, that will endure much longer and less in price than any other paint of the present day. Every one who has painting to do will save money in reading the book, whether they buy the paint or not. Address INGERSOLL PAINT WORKS, No. 261 Front street, New York. Mr. Ingersoll makes large reductions to churches requiring paint.—*Com.*

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.—*Com.*

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stage and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¾ @	12¾
Common to Good Texans	08¾ @	11
Milch Cows	40 00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	05¾ @	06¾
Dressed	10¾ @	11¾
Sheep	04¾ @	06¾
Lambs	05¾ @	07¾
Cotton—Middling	12¾ @	13
Flour—Extra Western	5 80 @	6 80
State Extra	5 60 @	6 80
Wheat—Red Western	90 @	1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 28 @	1 26
Rye—State	90 @	9
Barley—State	1 10 @	1 25
Barley Malt	1 80 @	1 80¾
Oats—Mixed Western	46 @	45½
Corn—Mixed Western	58¾ @	69
Hay, per cwt.	85 @	1 00¾
Straw, per cwt.	46 @	85
Hops......75s, 12c 15—olds	04 @	60
Pork—Mess	21 75 @	21 85
Lard	13⅛ @	13
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	20 00 @	22 00
" No. 2, new	14 00 @	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	26 @	28
Petroleum—Crude......06¾ @ 06¾	Refined,	14
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	26
Texas "	20 @	35
Australian "	81 @	82
Butter—State	20 @	37
Western Dairy	26 @	28
Western Yellow	17 @	21
Western Ordinary	12 @	1 ½
Pennsylvania Fine	20 @	31
Cheese—State Factory	10 @	13
" Skimmed	08 @	06
Western	09 @	13
Eggs—State	20 @	30
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 30 @	1 50
Rye—State	85 @	90
Corn—Mixed	72 @	74
Barley—State	1 05 @	1 25
Oats—State	48 @	51
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 00 @	9 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 20 @	1 20
Corn—Mixed	61¾ @	65¾
Oats	40 @	41
Rye	66 @	66
Barley	1 05 @	1 10
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾ @	13
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 38 @	1 36
Rye	76 @	80
Corn—Yellow	73 @	73
Oats—Mixed	45 @	50
Petroleum	06¾ @	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 50 @	7 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 30 @	1 32
Rye	90 @	92
Corn—Yellow	72 @	74
Mixed	71 @	73
Oats—Mixed	40 @	42
Petroleum—Crude......10¾ @ 10¾	Refined,	13¾

SILVER TIPPED SHOES
Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn, all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.
CABLE SCREW WIRE

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